# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 09/829,227 | 04/09/2001 | Mark E. Brewster | SMQ-063 (P5742) | 8606 |

959          7590          06/17/2005

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| EXAMINER |
|---|
| NGUYEN, THANH |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2144 | |

DATE MAILED: 06/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|---|
| **Office Action Summary** | 09/829,227 | BREWSTER ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit |
| | Tammy T. Nguyen | 2144 |

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _(3)_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _09 December 2004_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.           2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-23_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-23_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _09 April 2004_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance.  See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *  c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

# Detailed Office Action

1.  This action is in response to the amendment filed. **December 9, 2004.**

2.  Claims **1-23** are pending.

## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

3.  The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all
obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.  Claims 1, 3-9, 11-15, 17-20, 22, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as
being unpatentable over John E. Pavlov., (hereinafter Pavlov) U.S. Patent No.
6,725,426 in view of Hyman et al., (hereinafter Hyman) U.S. Patent No.
6,772,395.

5.  As to claim 1, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, including in a
computer network, said network interfaced with a server, a method for
collecting and presenting data, said method comprising the steps of: receiving
a first document from a remote location (Fig.1 server 14, and server 12) (see

col.3, lines 24-40), said first document submitted by a first user (col.1, lines

12-38); automatically converting data extracted from said first document into

an extensible markup language (XML) document (col.1, lines 45-55, and

col.2, lines 45-50); storing said XML document on said server (col.3, lines 25-

40); and access of said XML document from a remote location connected to

said network by a second user (col.3, lines 60-67, and col.4, lines 30-40). But

Pavlov does not teach permitting access to the XML document from a remote

location. However, Hyman teaches permitting access document from a

remote location (col.6, lines 45-50). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the

teachings of Pavlov and Hyman to have permitting access to the XML

document from a remote location because it would have an efficient system

that can provide specific functions to be determined if the sender or accessing

person is indeed authorized to transmit or access documents.

6.      As to claim 3, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said recipient

is said second user (col.2, line 60 to col.3, line 5).

7.      As to claim 4, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said recipient

is different from said second user (col.4, lines 54-60).

8.      As to claim 5, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the

steps of: providing a stylesheet; and applying said stylesheet to said XML

document in response to commands from said second user (col.3, lines 60-67).

9.    As to claim 6, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, comprising the further

step of: storing said XML document in a database connected to said network

(col.3, lines 24-40).

10.    As to claim 7, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said second

user retrieves said XML document from said database (col.3, lines 30-40).

11.    As to claim 8, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the

steps of: providing an extensible stylesheet language (XSL) stylesheet; and

applying said XSL stylesheet to said XML document in response to

commands from said second user (col.3, lines 59-67).

12.    As to claim 9, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, including in a

computer network, said network interfaced with a database, a method for

collecting and presenting data, said method comprising the steps of: receiving

a first document from a remote location (Fig.1 server 14, and server 12) (see

col.3, lines 24-40), said first document submitted by a first user (col.1, lines

12-38); automatically converting data extracted from said first document into

an extensible markup language ( XML ) document (col.1, lines 45-55, and

col.2, lines 45-50); storing said XML document in said database (col.3, lines

30-40); and access of said XML document from a remote location connected

to said network by a second user (col.3, lines 60-67, and col.4, lines 30-40).

But Pavlov does not teach permitting access to the XML document from a

remote location. However, Hyman teaches permitting access document from

a remote location (col.6, lines 45-50). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the

teachings of Pavlov and Hyman to have permitting access to the XML

document from a remote location because it would have an efficient system

that can provide specific functions to be determined if the sender or accessing

person is indeed authorized to transmit or access documents.

13.    As to claim 11, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

recipient is said second user (col.2, line 60 to col.3, line 5).

14.    As to claim 12, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

recipient is different from said second user (col.4, lines 54-60).

15.    As to claim 13, Pavlov the invention as claimed, further comprising the steps

of: providing a stylesheet; and applying the stylesheet to said XML document

in response to commands from said second user (col.3, lines 59-67).

16.    As to claim 14, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

stylesheet is an XSL stylesheet (col.3, lines 59-67).

17.    As to claim 15, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, including in a

computer network, said network including a server interfaced with a database,

a medium holding computer-executable instructions for a method of collecting

and displaying data, said method comprising the steps of: receiving a first

document from a remote location (Fig.1 server 14, and server 12) (see col.3,

lines 24-40), said first document submitted from a first user (col.1, lines 12-

38); automatically converting data extracted from said first document into an

XML (col.1, lines 45-55, and col.2, lines 45-50); storing said XML document

in said database(col.3, lines 30-40); and access of said XML document from a

remote location connected to said network by a second user (col.3, lines 60-

67, and col.4, lines 30-40). But Pavlov does not teach permitting access to the

XML document from a remote location. However, Hyman teaches permitting

access document from a remote location (col.6, lines 45-50). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was

made to combine the teachings of Pavlov and Hyman to have permitting

access to the XML document from a remote location because it would have an

efficient system that can provide specific functions to be determined if the

sender or accessing person is indeed authorized to transmit or access

documents.

18.     As to claim 17, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

recipient is different from said second user (col.2, line 60 to col.3, line 5).

19.     As to claim 18, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the method

comprises the additional steps of: providing a stylesheet; and applying the

stylesheet to said XML document in response to commands from said second

user (col.3, lines 59-67).

20.     As to claim 19, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the

stylesheet provided by said method is an XSL stylesheet (col.3, lines 5-67).

21.     As to claim 20, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, including in a

computer network, said network including a server, a medium holding

computer-executable instructions for a method, said method comprising the

steps of: receiving a first document from a remote location (Fig.1 server 14,

and server 12) (see col.3, lines 24-40), said first document submitted from a

first user (col.1, lines 12-38); automatically converting data extracted from

said first document into an XML document (col.1, lines 45-55, and col.2, lines

45-50); storing said XML document on said server (col.3, lines 30-40); and

access of said XML document from a remote location connected to said

network by a second user (col.3, lines 60-67, and col.4, lines 30-40). But

Pavlov does not teach permitting access to the XML document from a remote

location. However, Hyman teaches permitting access document from a

remote location (col.6, lines 45-50). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the

teachings of Pavlov and Hyman to have permitting access to the XML

document from a remote location because it would have an efficient system

that can provide specific functions to be determined if the sender or accessing

person is indeed authorized to transmit or access documents.

22. As to claim 22, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

recipient is said second user (col.2, line 60 to col.3, line 5).

23. As to claim 23, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said

recipient is different from said second user (col.2, line 60 to col.3, line 5).

24. Claims 2, 10, 16, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over John E. Pavlov., (hereinafter Pavlov) U.S. Patent No. 6,725,426 Hyman

et al., (hereinafter Hyman) U.S. Patent No. 6,772,395 in view of Erez

Halahmi., (hereinafter Halahmi) U.S. Patent No. 6,684,088.

25.    As to claim 21, Pavlov and Hyman do not teach the invention as claimed,

       wherein said method comprising the additional step of: automatically emailing

       said XML document to a recipient, said recipient indicated by said first user.

       However, Halahmi teaches automatically emailing said XML document to a

       recipient, said recipient indicated by said first user (col.6, lines 10-18).  It

       would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

       invention was made to combine the teachings of Pavlov, Hyman and Halahmi

       to have emailing XML document to a recipient because it would have an

       efficient system that can provide specific functions to send automatically

       emailing XML document to recipient.

26.    Claims 2, 10, 16 have similar limitations as claim 21; therefore, they are

       rejected under the same rationale.

## *Response to Arguments*

27.    Applicant's arguments filled on December 9, 2004 have been fully

       considered, however they are not persuasive because of the following reasons:

28.    Applicants argue that Pavlov does not teach receiving a first document from a

       remote location.  In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent Office

       maintain the rejection because Pavlov teaches receiving a first document from

       a remote location as shown in (Fig.1 server 14, and server 12) (see col.3, lines

       24-40).  Pavlov clearly shows receiving a first document from a remote

       location.

29.    Therefore, the Examiner asserts that cited prior arts teach or suggest the

subject matter broadly recited in independent claims 1, 9, 15, and 20. Claims

2-8, 10-14, 16-19, and 21-23 are also rejected at least by the virtue of their

dependency on independent claims and by other reasons set forth in the

previous office action.

30.    Accordingly, claims 1-23 are respectfully rejected.


## *Conclusion*


31.    **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension

of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the

advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than

SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.
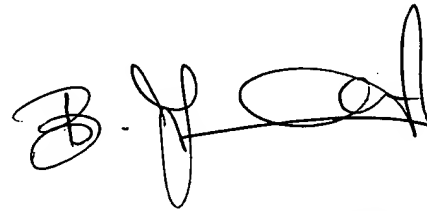
32.    Any inquiries concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to **Tammy T. Nguyen** who may be reached via

telephone at **(571) 272-3929**. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through

Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. eastern standard time.

If you need to send the Examiner, a facsimile transmission regarding this instant application, please send it to **(703) 872-9306**.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, David Wiley, may be reached at **(571) 272-3923**.

*TTN*
June 9, 2005

BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
PRIMARY EXAMINER